

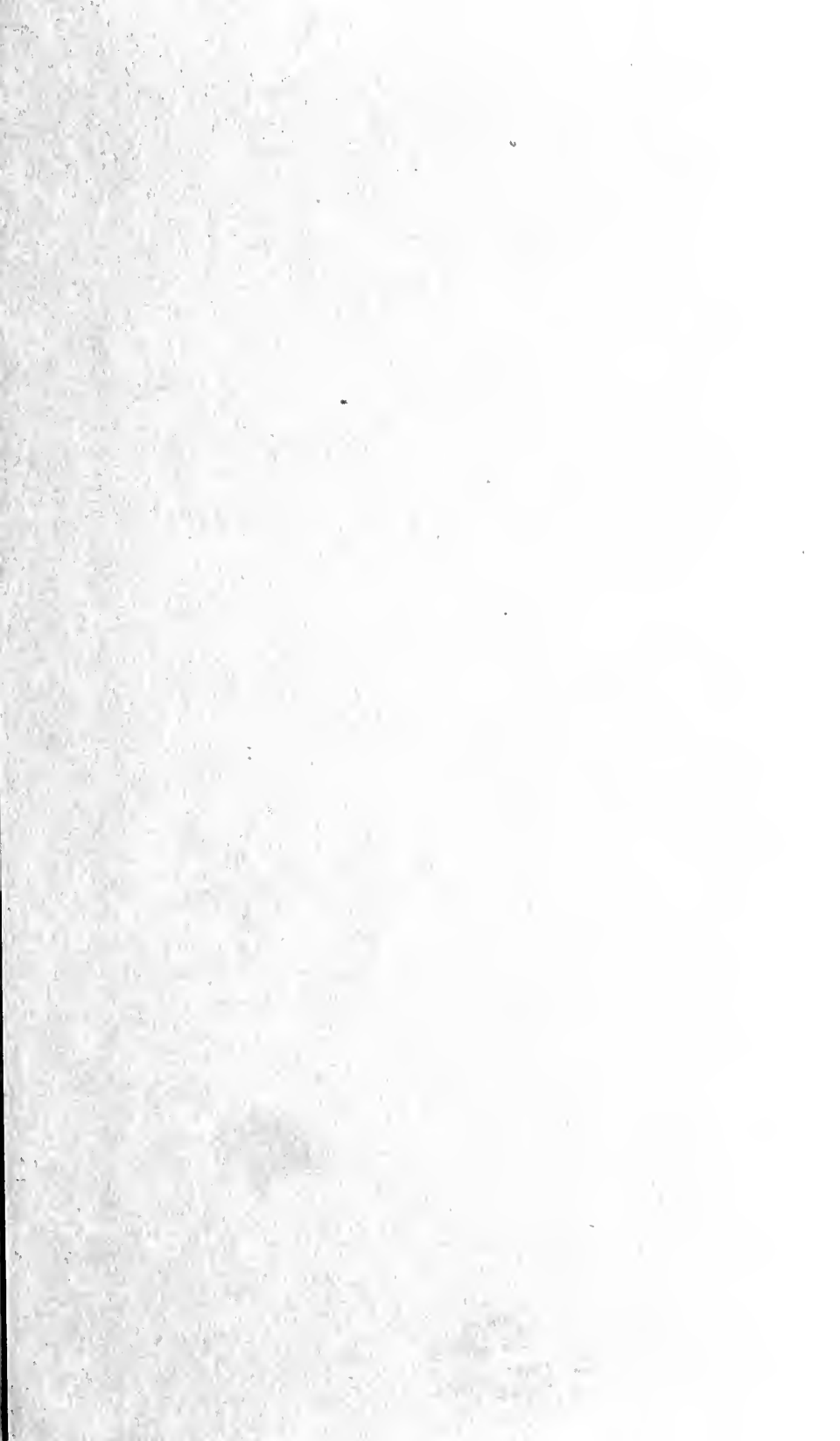
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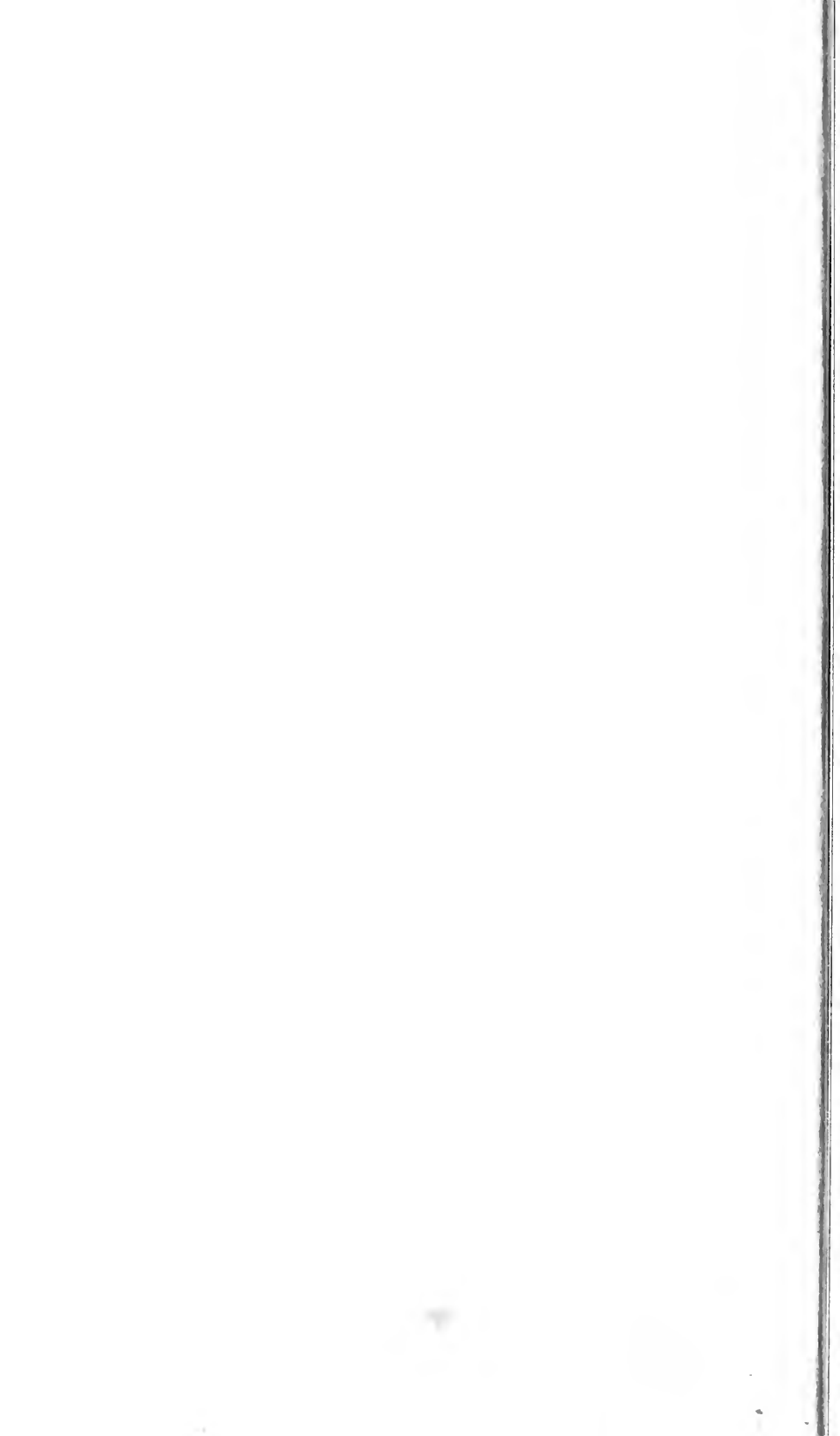
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HEARINGS
before the
UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

66th CONGRESS

United States
Government Printing Office
Washington

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JAPANESE IN HAWAII

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 3206

A BILL TO AMEND PARAGRAPH 1 OF SECTION 3 OF AN
ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO
REGULATE THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS TO,
AND THE RESIDENCE OF ALIENS IN,
THE UNITED STATES"

Printed for the use of the Committee on Immigration



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

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JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2 p. m., in the committee room, Capitol, Senator Thomas Sterling presiding.

Present: Senators Sterling (chairman), Colt, Gore, Phelan, Nugent, King, Harrison, Harris, and Kenyon.

The CHAIRMAN. The subcommittee has had referred to it Senate bill 3206, introduced by Senator Phelan, it being an amendment, or proposed amendment, of paragraph 1 of section 3 of the act to regulate the immigration of aliens, and to limit the residence of aliens in the United States.

(The bill referred to is here printed in full as follows:

[S. 3206, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.]

A BILL To amend paragraph 1 of section 3 of an act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 1 of section 3 of an act of February 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon is being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose;

persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose tickets or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States, lying wholly between the twenty-first and fifty-first parallels of latitude north and the one hundred and nineteenth and one hundred and fifty-seventh meridians of longitude east from Greenwich, unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties; persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel of latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south; or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States. The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, author, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section 19 of this act. Any person who shall enter or attempt to enter the United States contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of \$5,000 or by imprisonment of one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us to-day Gov. McCarthy, of Hawaii, and we should be glad to hear from the governor.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES J. MCCARTHY, GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Gov. MCCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, we are a commission that were sent over here to meet the Congress of the United States and present certain concurrent resolutions adopted by our legislature, which resolutions asked for certain amendments to the organic act govern-

ing the Territory. Among these regulations there is nothing on the subject of immigration; but our committee felt that we should be prepared to give any information on the immigration subject which might be asked us: so, under those conditions, I would like to say that Hawaii has a population of about 270,000 people, 120,000 of whom are Japanese. In addition to the Japanese, we have other orientals; I think there are about 4,000 Koreans, and about 30,000, I believe, Chinese; so that the oriental population is more than 50 per cent of the total. I have lived in the islands for 39 years, and the Japanese began to be imported about 8 years after I first went there, and I have seen the Japanese population increase from nothing to the present number, 120,000.

Senator NUGENT. Imported, Governor, by whom?

Gov. MCCARTHY. By the sugar-plantation people, prior to annexation.

Senator NUGENT. For what reasons, do you know?

Gov. MCCARTHY. As field labor, and I might say that many of these field laborers learned trades on the plantation and are now mechanics in the cities.

Senator PHELAN. Before the coming of the Japanese the native Hawaiians cultivated the fields?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Not to any great extent; they did slightly; but we imported Chinese, Portugese, and then, finally, Hawaii being then under the monarchy, always worked in conjunction with the United States—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). What was the particular reason, if any, for the importation of Japanese coolies in preference to the other orientals?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Well, we must have labor, and white men can not work in the cane fields, and we had been importing Chinese labor as they were required; but, as I was about to say, Hawaii, even before the annexation, worked in conjunction with the United States, and when Congress passed the Geary Act, in 1884 or 1885, excluding the Chinese from the United States, the Hawaiian Legislature passed a similar act, in 1887, and amended it further in 1888, excluding the Chinese.

Senator NUGENT. Just a moment; were any considerable number of Japanese coolies imported into Hawaii prior to the action taken by the United States with respect to the Chinese?

Gov. MCCARTHY. They needed labor, and they had been importing Chinese, and when the United States excluded the Chinese, Hawaii also excluded them; and as there were no more Chinese to come in, and the plantations needed labor, not only for the lands they were cultivating, but the sugar business kept extending and extending and more labor was necessary. Now, they could not get any Chinese—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). That was merely in sympathy with the United States, but under the monarchy, that that was done?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Under the monarchy, that was done.

Senator PHELAN. And when they employed the Japanese it was to take the place of the Chinese?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Yes.

Senator NUGENT. Let me understand this, Governor, prior to the time action was taken by the Congress of the United States with re-

spect to the exclusion of the Chinese had Japanese coolies been imported into the Hawaiian Islands by the plantation owners?

Senator PHELAN. That is very important, because we did not then know the character of the Japanese coolies.

Gov. McCARTHY. No; then we began to import people from southern Europe; we sent labor agents over there and they recruited labor and brought out a great number of Portuguese; and, by the way, they have developed into quite fine citizens. As many of the lands that had been used as pasture lands began to be cultivated, we needed more labor. We could not have Chinese, and we could not get any more Portuguese, because they were going to Brazil or other places in South America where their own language was spoken. So, we could not get any more Europeans, and we had to have some labor. We could not afford to go out of business, and then the monarchy sent a commission to Japan to negotiate a commercial treaty. Under the terms of this commercial treaty there was a provision made for the introduction of Japanese labor, and then these Japanese began to come in.

Senator PHELAN. In what year was that?

Gov. McCARTHY. In 1889.

Senator PHELAN. The monarchy was still in—

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). The monarchy was still in existence. And then, finally, when the monarchy was overthrown we ran for five years as the Republic of Hawaii—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). In what year was the monarchy overthrown?

Gov. McCARTHY. In 1893; and then we had the republic for five years; and then on the 7th of July, 1898, Congress passed the joint resolution annexing the islands—the Newlands Resolution—and provided for a commission to look into the matter of providing an act or acts for the governing of the islands. What is known as our organic act was approved on the 1st of April, 1900, and went into effect 45 days later, June 14, 1900, and then we became a full-fledged Territory of the United States, and in 1898 all the foreign treaties that we had became null and void and we came in under United States treaties.

Senator PHELAN. What position did Japan take with respect to the annexation by the United States of the Hawaiian Islands?

Gov. McCARTHY. Upon the overthrow of the monarchy the United States minister—or ambassador, envoy—John L. Stevens, recognized the provisional government which overthrew the monarchy, and in the course of a day or two days, or three days, in fact, in the course of a week, the foreign consuls of all the other countries represented in Hawaii followed the same action as the United States envoy, and Japan, as well as the others, recognized the provisional government, and then—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). Are you quite sure of that?

Gov. McCARTHY. That has always been my impression.

Senator PHELAN. My understanding is that Japan was the only country that did not recognize it?

Gov. McCARTHY. I am only speaking from memory, and if my memory serves me right, they all recognized the provisional government. However, as you bring that up, I may be mistaken.

Senator PHELAN. You were speaking, now, of the action of the consuls?

My information is that the Tokio Government is the one government that did not recognize the annexation by the United States?

Gov. McCARTHY. That is a matter that can be easily verified by us.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, up to what time did the Japanese come into Hawaii after the commercial treaty?

Gov. McCARTHY. They kept coming in under that commercial treaty—and then they could come into Hawaii after we were annexed, through the treaty that Japan had with the United States; and then in 1907 there was trouble out in California between the State of California and the Japanese on the school question, and at that time there was entered into the gentleman's agreement—well, according to the terms of that gentleman's agreement no more coolies could come into Hawaii from Japan, and none have come; and that change applied to California also.

The CHAIRMAN. While you say no more colliers have come in, have other Japanese come in?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, the picture brides have come in.

Senator PHELAN. The picture brides have come in?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. But recently, on the 24th of February, the Japanese Government agreed voluntarily to refuse picture brides passports for the United States.

Gov. McCARTHY. But they did not include Hawaii.

Senator PHELAN. That did not include Hawaii, and picture brides will still come to Hawaii?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir.

Senator PHELAN. How great an evil is that?

Gov. McCARTHY. I do not know.

Senator PHELAN. Do the women work in the fields?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir.

Senator PHELAN. Just like the men?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, I would like to ask Mr. Lyman in regard to the women. Mr. Lyman, how many days does a woman have to work—

Mr. LYMAN (interposing). Fifteen days.

Gov. McCARTHY. And a man 20 days?

Mr. LYMAN. A man 20 days—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). What do you mean by that?

Gov. McCARTHY. I wanted to find out just how many days the women worked in comparison with the men.

Senator PHELAN. Are they very prolific?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; in a pamphlet which we are supplying to Members of Congress there are some statistics giving all of this information.

Senator PHELAN. That will be entered in the record, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it may be. Governor, will you furnish the reporter a copy?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes. I gave away this morning the two copies that we had, but we have a sufficient number of copies to furnish one to every Member.

Mr. KALANIANAOLE. I would like to ask the Governor if he knows how many Japanese came into Hawaii during the time of the Republic of Hawaii, during the five years of the Republic?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, in this pamphlet which we have published, there are certain statistics in the back, and it gives the population of all nationalities in 1872, and then right on, every census that was taken up to 1910.

Mr. KALANIAN'AOLE. Oh, you have that all—

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). And the Japanese among them. You will find that prior to 1889, I think, there were 116 Japanese in the country, and then during 1889, I think, 12,000 came in. Have you a copy of that pamphlet with you, Senator Shingle?

Senator SHINGLE. Yes; I have it.

Gov. McCARTHY. Let me give you some information for the record from that. Now, for instance, the Japanese in 1884—there were 116 Japanese in Hawaii; in 1890, there were 12,360; in 1896, there were 22,329; in 1900, there were 61,112; in 1910, there were 79,663. Now, that was the last census.

Now, we have a bureau of vital statistics that records the births and deaths—and from the customhouse people—the immigration office, they get—from the immigration office they get the arrivals and departures, so that while our population is estimated, we believe that it is pretty nearly accurate. Now, the Japanese, I have given you up to 1910. In 1911 and 1912 we did not keep statistics. In 1913 the estimate was 83,100; in 1914, the estimate was 89,715; in 1915, the estimate was 93,000; in 1916, the estimate was 97,000; in 1917, 102,479; in 1918, 106,800, and in 1919, 110,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those successive increases been in the coolie class?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; well, all of the Japanese are classed together as one race.

Senator PHILAN. Was it due to immigration?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, immigration, probably; immigration stopped; when it stopped there were 83,000; this increase is from births.

Senator PHILAN. There have been no surreptitious entries?

Gov. McCARTHY. No, no; the United States immigration officials looked out for that.

Senator NUGENT. When was this "gentleman's agreement" entered into?

Gov. McCARTHY. 1907.

Senator NUGENT. Up to that time how many Japanese were there in the Hawaiian Islands?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, between 1900, the time of the last official census, when there was an official census taken, the figures were—from 61,112 in 1900 to 79,663 in 1910.

Senator NUGENT. Well, was the immigration into the Hawaiian Islands, prior to the time that the gentleman's agreement was entered into, confined to one sex or to both sexes?

Gov. McCARTHY. Oh, both sexes—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). Both?

Gov. McCARTHY. Both sexes; but you see some of these young Japs, single men, would come over to Hawaii, and at home they were not earning enough to support a wife, and they came over to Hawaii, and they had employment, and they received much more money than they had earned at home, and some of them got into

the contracting business with the plantation people and became, for that class of people, well to do, and then they found that they could afford to marry, and then they communicated with some bureau or agency, I suppose, at home, and they sent the pictures of certain girls, and they selected the girl that they wanted to marry. That is where they got the term "picture brides." The girl came on and they were married at the immigration station in Honolulu.

Senator PHELAX. Is it not cheaper for two to live together than for one by himself?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, it all depends.

Senator PHELAX. Well, you said that the woman was a bread winner. She receives the same wages as the man?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; there is a difference.

Senator PHELAX. For the days she works?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; she can not do as much work as the men in the field, and they do not all work in the field. Now, you take a married couple, a servant; a man may work on one plantation and the woman on another.

Senator PHELAX. But the women who are wives work?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir.

Senator PHELAX. Besides, they bear children. Are you going to touch on the birth rate, because that increase is due to the birth rate since the gentleman's agreement?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). Now, immigration having been stopped and the evil having been done by immigration that has been permitted, may I ask what is the object of this inquiry and these statements in regard to the Japanese population there and the purport of the resolution which you say the Government of Hawaii has adopted?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, we did not adopt any resolutions in regard to this immigration question at all; that is foreign to us; but as we were reading in the newspapers that there was certain agitation regarding Japanese—we got that from the mainland papers, not from the island press—this commission felt that when we came over here, through our having a population of 120,000 Japanese, that we would be asked by your people over here for information regarding the Japanese question, but it is not a question that we were requested to take up with Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a question now as to what you in Hawaii will do with your Japanese population?

Gov. McCARTHY. We can not do anything with them.

Senator NUGENT. You say it is not a question with you?

Gov. McCARTHY. The only thing is that there are such a large number of Japanese in Hawaii. We people know more or less about the Japanese, and we expected that possibly here—that you gentlemen here would want to get some information from us, and we are willing to give it if it was warranted.

Senator KING. When I was in Hawaii two years ago I made as full a study of the Japanese situation as I could in the limited time I was in the island. My investigations lead me to the conclusion that the women were devoted to their homes and their children and maintained their homes and their children in a very proper condition. Statements were made to me by a number of Japanese of good standing

there that sufficient attention was not given by Americans to the Americanization of the Japanese and to their admission into our institutions, but rather that there was an effort made to isolate them and to make them feel that they were not welcome as American citizens, and they begged me to use what influence I might have—of course I had none there, not being a resident—to induce the people of Hawaii to extend to them, in their schools and in their business and other relations, a more generous welcome, to the end that they might—those who were Americans, who were entitled to American citizenship—they might feel that they were a part and trifle of this Republic, and those with whom I talked manifested the deepest attachment to our institutions and to our form of government, and certainly the schools which I visited demonstrated that the young Japanese children were learning all they could about our institutions and seemed to evince a great deal of interest in the flag and our Government.

Gov. McCARTHY. Along that line—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). We had not come to that yet.

Gov. McCARTHY. Along that line I will say that 45 per cent of the children attending our schools are Japanese. They get exactly the same treatment as the children of other nationalities; and the people of Hawaii, the authorities in Hawaii, have done everything in their power to try to Americanize them. We believed that we were accomplishing that, but lately there is a reason—a few things that seem to cast a sort of a doubt as to whether or not we are accomplishing our object. At the last session of the legislature there was introduced a bill regulating foreign-language schools. I might say that these Japanese children are compelled to attend the public schools from the age of 6 to 14 years. We have had compulsory education there since 1839. In addition to attending the public schools they attend, in the morning, before the opening of our schools, private schools maintained by the Japanese community, where they are taught in the Japanese language; they also, after our schools have closed in the afternoon, attend these Japanese schools, where they are taught in the Japanese language. Now, during the latter part of 1918—

Senator NGENT (interposing). Let me ask right there, Governor, is there any objection to these private schools in which they are taught in the Japanese language?

Gov. McCARTHY. I was just about to come to that. Now, in the latter part of 1918 or the early part of 1919, the legislatures of the different States were passing acts for the control of foreign-language schools and of the foreign-language press, and Hawaii had introduced a bill controlling foreign-language schools. It was aimed at the Japanese, because it was the only foreign-language school we had; but it was a foreign-language school. Now, the condition of this act was this, that the teachers in these Japanese schools should be able to speak and read and write the English language and that they should be versed in American history and American institutions so that while they were teaching their pupils in the Japanese language they would really be teaching them Americanism. For my part I can not see what objection the Japanese colony should have to a simple act of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the act passed or just introduced?

Gov. McCARTHY. It passed the house and was defeated in our senate, and the opposition to that act is what caused a suspicion to come

to my mind that we are not accomplishing that which we were supposed to be doing—that is, the Americanization of those people—because we did not want to forbid them learning the language of their parents, but we wanted them taught that language in such a way that it was not going to offset the work that we were doing in our own schools; and when the Japanese colony, from one end of the group to the other, united in protest against that bill, I began to have my doubts as to whether we were accomplishing that which we were seeking.

The CHAIRMAN. How ready, or apt, are these Japanese children in learning the American language?

Gov. MCCARTHY. They stood in their places, and formed in line, and then they had the ceremony of hoisting the American flag, and they stood and saluted, and there was a little poem that they recited. On the face of things that was all right, but there was just a question in the minds of some people as to whether or not that which they were taught in our schools was not offset by that which they were learning in the Japanese schools. I do not say that it was offset, but there was a doubt in the minds of our people as to whether we were accomplishing that which we sought; that was one of the doubtful things. On the other hand, you are aware of the fact that a Japanese born in Hawaii, of course, he is a citizen of the United States; but his father can register him at the Japanese consulate at any time before he is 16 years of age, which makes him a Japanese citizen. Now, the boy has had nothing to do with this; possibly when he grows to man's estate he does not want to be a Japanese citizen; he wants to be a United States citizen, and we have any number of Japanese boys born in Hawaii who are strong, patriotic citizens of the United States, and are proud of it. I would like to say that just before leaving home I was waited on by a committee of the American-Japanese Association of the Territory of Hawaii, and they gave me a copy of this petition which they had sent to the Japanese Parliament on this particular subject. I will read it and hand it to you so that you can put it in the record.

(The petition of the American-Japanese Association of the Territory of Hawaii, presented by Gov. McCarthy, is here printed in full as follows:)

PETITION.

We, the members of the American-Japanese Association of the Territory of Hawaii, comprising practically all those born of Japanese parentage within the confines of the United States who are now living within the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully petition that the attention of the Japanese Parliament be called to the matter herein stated, so that remedial legislation can be had to protect us and to prevent our position as citizens of the United States from being misunderstood.

We are all men of Japanese parentage, born on the soil of the United States, and who have been educated in the schools of that country. We wish to be considered citizens of the country in which we are now living, and to show that men of Japanese ancestry can be as loyal to the country of their adoption as men of other ancestry residing therein.

The present Japanese law as to declaration of citizenship works a great hardship upon us because the question of dual citizenship and the criticisms which have been made against American-born Japanese have caused us to feel that some legislation should be passed by the country of our ancestors that will free us from any obligation to it, and allow those of us who have located within the United States with the purpose and intention of remaining and interesting ourselves in the affairs of that country, to show that we can

be good and loyal citizens of the country of adoption. This is impossible to do while the country of our forefathers refuses to allow us to be recognized as American citizens through the restriction of its law and claims us as her own.

We are trying in our small way to cement the great and ancient friendship between America and Japan by loyalty to the home in which we live; and we respectfully petition that at the coming session of the Japanese Parliament legislation be enacted whereby those of Japanese descent can select their own citizenship without restriction of law, and, having once made such selection, can remain as citizens of that country without any question of dual allegiance.

TOMIZO KATSUNUMA, *President.*

HARRY I. KUBISAKI, *Vice President.*

SOLOMON F. KENN, *Secretary.*

TAISUKE MURAKAMI, *Treasurer.*

SEIICHI TSUCHIYA, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Senator NUGENT. Let me ask you this question, Governor: Have you any valid reason to question the sincerity of the expressions of loyalty to this country set out in that petition?

Gov. McCARTHY. I have no reason to question the sincerity of the loyalty of the particular individuals whose names are signed to this document.

Senator PHELAN. How large an association is it? Does it embrace, as they say there, almost the entire number of Japanese born in the island?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; but it embraces quite a number.

Senator PHELAN. What is your knowledge, Governor, as to the size of this association?

Gov. McCARTHY. I do not know anything as to the size of this association—never paid any attention to it until these men came to see me.

Senator PHELAN. You say you know nothing about the association?

Gov. McCARTHY. I knew there was such an association, but I was not interested enough in it to know how many members they had.

Senator PHELAN. Have not these men the right to elect to be citizens of the United States?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, Japan has a string on them from the fact that their parents had registered them at the Japanese consulate.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Japanese Government recognize also their American citizenship notwithstanding this registration?

Gov. McCARTHY. That would be a question between America and Japan, because a man born in the United States is a citizen of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I did not know but what Japan might take the same position that Germany had taken, namely, that there might be a dual citizenship.

Gov. McCARTHY. That may be; the Japanese form of government was patterned very much after the German.

Senator PHELAN. Has the Federal Government taken any action in this matter?

Gov. McCARTHY. Not that I know of.

Senator PHELAN. Have these native Japanese applied for registration as voters?

Gov. McCARTHY. Oh, yes.

Senator PHELAN. You think, then, they enjoy as voters a dual allegiance?

Gov. McCARTHY. These people, as individuals, want to throw off the yoke of Japan and want to be American citizens, but Japan has a sort of string on them by reason of the action taken by their parents, and it was an action that these individuals had no control over.

The CHAIRMAN. It was taken by the parents during the minority of the children?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes——

Senator PHELAN (interposing). Is it not in their power to forswear allegiance to any other country?

Gov. McCARTHY. They never swore allegiance to Japan.

Senator PHELAN. Is it not in their power to testify to native birth——

Senator GORE (interposing). That would not affect their citizenship, no matter what their parents did——

Senator PHELAN. I think the treaty is silent on that subject.

Senator GORE. The treaty could not have any effect, because the Constitution covers that.

Senator COLT. If they had compulsory military service in Japan, and one of these young men should go to Japan, it might raise an international question.

Gov. McCARTHY. That is the very point they want to have cleared up.

Senator PHELAN. If they go back to Japan, Senator Colt, as I understand it, and remain over a period of one year, they are considered available for the Japanese draft.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the Constitution they are surely American citizens, and I should think they could rely on that absolutely in case of any question.

Gov. McCARTHY. Representative Lyman says that if they remain there one month they are subject to draft and——

Mr. LYMAN (interposing). That is what I understand, and that is why these young men object so strenuously; they say they have no time to go over there to Japan and court their wives in American fashion. If they go over there they are held for three years.

Senator COLT. It rather strikes me that that might be a matter for the Secretary of State.

Senator NUGENT. I think so, too.

Senator COLT. To help these young men.

Senator GORE. It is strange the question has not arisen long ago, is it not?

Senator COLT. They are all right when they are here, but when they want to go to Japan they do not know what kind of a reception they will get there.

Mr. SHINGLE. The Territorial law requires each birth to be registered in the health office. I am quoting from the governor's report of 1919:

There were registered in the Hawaiian Government Health Department 4,391 Japanese births. The total number of births reported to the Japanese consul was 4,807 covering the same period, which is 416 more than were reported to the health department.

Senator PHELAN. What is the comparative birth rate there? In California there are 64 Japanese births in the thousand, against 16 among the white. Have you any statistics showing the fecundity of the Japanese?

Gov. McCARTHY. The birth rate is 34.76; the general average is 34.76.

Senator PHELAN. The general average of what?

Gov. McCARTHY. The American, British, and German combined is 12.90 per cent; the Filipino is 21.36; the Hawaiian is 29.16; the Japanese is 39.92; the Korean is 34.41; the Asiatic-Hawaiian is 67.46; the Caucasian-Hawaiian is 56.04; the Portuguese is 38; the Porto Rican, 46; the Spanish, 52.5; and others, 36.83.

Senator PHELAN. Birth rate of the population?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). Well, those figures are very misleading, if you take the whole number of Japanese there, 120,000; it does not indicate the number of them who are married, and, therefore, the percentage would not indicate the fecundity of the Japanese as a race.

Gov. McCARTHY. Now, here this table is practically the same as the other, except this was brought more up to date [displaying a large wall chart]. But you see this comparative table of birth.

Senator PHELAN. Is that 131—

Gov. McCARTHY. Thirteen thousand one hundred and forty-two, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1914.

Senator PHELAN. Well, it does not show, it appears to me, the number of Japanese who are married.

Senator GORE. Do your figures indicate that, Senator? I heard you say "per thousand Japanese." Does that indicate whether they are married?

Senator PHELAN. In California, in the rural district, of every three births one is Japanese; Japanese births are one-third of all other births; it is an extraordinary showing.

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, there you see the comparison of the Japanese birth with the others, and that same schedule applies now as in 1914.

Senator PHELAN. Well, have you any estimate, even approximately, of the number of those Japanese who are married?

Senator NGENT. That would not affect the situation at all.

Senator PHELAN. But they give, Senator, the percentage there. Now, you take 120,000 Japanese, it reduces the percentage very greatly when you are trying to ascertain the fecundity of the race; they are not all productive, only a small part of them are married; we ought to know the number that are married in order to determine the value of that percentage.

Gov. McCARTHY. That is the method pursued all over the country, and we have used just the same.

Senator PHELAN. From your own knowledge, Governor, what is the average number of the family of the Japanese in the island?

Gov. McCARTHY. They have very large families.

Senator PHELAN. Very large?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. Those who are born on the soil are citizens. It is important to know in what proportion they are increasing. Our

tables show that in 100 years in California there will be more Japanese than whites in the State—in less than 100 years. That does not interest you so much as it does us, because you are already submerged.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Japanese population, for the most part, consider themselves permanent residents of the island?

Gov. McCARTHY. In the matter of property, the Japanese go there with the idea of working, earning a stake, and when he was ready he could take up his bed and walk, and go home. So, it has not been the policy for the Japanese people to buy land there. Their general policy is to lease land, so that they do not have any strings on them. That was the idea of those who first came. Finally, like any man going to a strange country, he is always sighing for his own country, and thinking his own country is the best; and after living in Hawaii for a certain time the Japanese have gone home, and then they have found out that the old place was not what it used to be, and they want to come back to Hawaii; and then those people who have come to Hawaii, and gone back to their own country, and returned to Hawaii, take up their permanent residence. Early in the Japanese immigration, this feeling of instability in their residence began to be overcome and they began to realize the fact that they were going to remain in Hawaii. Then, they felt that they were rearing families there, and the contention of these Japanese is that their children being educated in American schools would sort of drift away from the father and mother; and then they began to collect a fund to establish private schools, so their children could be educated in the Japanese language, so that they could write to Japan, to their relatives in the Japanese language, or write to their relatives on other islands in the group—if they were separated from their parents they could communicate with them. That was the argument.

Now, these people have taken up their permanent residence. They are not migratory birds any more. They have come there to stay. They do not buy real estate—they do to a certain extent—now, lately they are acquiring some real estate in this way. According to the land laws—homestead laws—when any 25 citizens of the United States or persons having the qualifications to become citizens, make application to our commissioner of public lands, that a certain piece of public land to be opened up for homesteading, the commissioner of lands has no discretion, but he simply sends the surveyors in there and has the land surveyed and cut up into homesteads and advertises it for 60 days, stating that he will receive application from others besides these 25 men who are citizens, or who have the qualification for citizenship, by whom the application was made. The application is made on a blank prepared by the land office and it comes to the land commissioner in a specially prepared envelope, through the mails, with the post-office cancellation stamp on it. These envelopes are numbered, and are put in a box, which is sealed with a slip of paper, and they are shaken up from day to day, and finally the day arrives for opening these applications. Now, at the time—they have this box on a high table, with a cloth over it, a kind of lottery—and a man puts in his hand and pulls out this application, and there is a duplicate set with the numbers stamped on them.

Now, that man's number that is taken out, that man has the first choice of the lot, which has been appraised before this. They draw these lots out, and in the order in which they are drawn from the box the man's name is placed on the list. Now, here is what is happening: These young Japanese who were born in Hawaii, and who are 18 years of age and over, are eligible to draw these lands. They put in an application; their parents are not eligible; the citizen Japanese makes the application, and the alien Japanese goes on and cultivates the land. Now, just a week or two weeks before we left home there was a drawing of homestead land in the island of Kauai. In the survey they cut the lands up into 20, 30, 40 acre parcels, and according to law one man would be entitled to not to exceed 80 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not residence required on the land?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir; there are certain conditions, but I did not care to go into the details of them; it was rather lengthy. In this place I have just spoken of there were 31 lots, and they were 20, 30, 40 acres each, and in the advertisement the statement was made that the lower numbers could draw two lots if they saw fit, so long as it did not exceed 80 acres. There were 31 lots, and they were drawn by 25 people. Now, 16—no, 25 people drew those 31 lots, and 25 per cent of those successful in getting land were orientals.

Senator GORE. What per cent?

Gov. McCARTHY. Twenty-five per cent were orientals, citizens of the United States, or persons eligible to citizenship.

Senator PHELAN. That is very distasteful to you people?

Gov. McCARTHY. I will say this much; when this drawing takes place the lobby, just like this lobby outside here, is just packed with people. You see there were 900 applicants for those 31 lots, and all of these people waiting to hear their names called—

Senator NUGENT (interposing). Senator Gore, that sounds like some of our land drawing out in South Dakota and Oklahoma.

Gov. McCARTHY. Here is this waiting multitude, Americans, Hawaiians, Portuguese, out there waiting, and here is Takiyama draws a lot, and then there is a mummer goes up, and then another lot number and then m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m—you can just hear the sound.

Senator GORE. Sounds like the Zoo.

Senator PHELAN. No way of restricting it to Americans?

Gov. McCARTHY. They are Americans. There is only one way—I have heard it said we might do it by getting a constitutional amendment. But that is—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). Excuse me; the States, you know, have jurisdiction over the public lands in the United States. Now, the Federal Government—are these crown lands? Has the Federal Government any ownership or title in these lands?

Gov. McCARTHY. You see, by the Newlands Act, resolution of July 7, 1898—all of these lands were turned over to the United States, and then by act of Congress the care and custody of these lands were turned back to the Territory. The Territory could sell the lands, or lease them, and use the income for educational and other public purposes, and the Territory could dispose of it under certain conditions, as laid down in section 73—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). And one of those conditions was that they should be sold to citizens?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; we could not sell any public lands except to a citizen, or a person eligible to citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN. But there was no condition requiring residence on the land, and cultivation, on the part of the entryman?

Gov. McCARTHY. Oh, yes; he has to live there three years.

Senator PHELAN. After he acquires it, of course?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; there are all kinds of conditions in there, if you want them to go into the record at length.

The CHAIRMAN. But still he is permitted to lease the land to an alien, the entryman is, after having acquired it?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; he can not lease or sell the land to an alien; but what do they do? They make a contract with an alien, or a corporation to cultivate it for them, whereas our homesteader may sell land to bona fide citizens. We are supposed, among the steps taken in homesteading land, to have it appraised at its full cash value; but it is impossible to get any set of appraisers to appraise it at its full value; they put it down at 25 to 50 per cent of its value.

Senator PHELAN. These Japanese, then, have acquired land, which they did not acquire in good faith, for their own use, but they turned them over—

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). No; they do not turn over the title.

Senator PHELAN. I understood you to say that the ineligible alien used the citizen, or the man eligible to citizenship, in obtaining these lands?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; the alien works with the citizen.

Senator PHELAN. Still, the title remains with the citizen?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; but to all intents and purposes his alien father owns the land, not on the books, not in the deed—but as a matter of fact.

Senator NUGENT. Why do you say that?

Senator GORE. One has the title and the other has the use. Where is the distinction between such a proceeding as you have described and that of any other American citizen acquiring a tract of land and then farming it on the shares?

Gov. McCARTHY. He does just the same thing; there is no distinction there at all.

Senator NUGENT. Then, the fact of the matter is, that these Japanese in your section, in the island, who enter the lands, are citizens of the United States, by reason of their birth, and are as much entitled to a tract of Government land as any other men who are citizens of the United States?

Gov. McCARTHY. That is correct and that is the practice.

Senator NUGENT. And there is no way, as the law now stands, of avoiding that?

Senator GORE. There would be no way to pass a law, except by constitutional amendment.

Gov. McCARTHY. Now, at the end of 1918, after the armistice was signed, the governor of every State received from the Department of the Interior a uniform act, which it was sought to have passed in those States, providing for placing the returned soldiers

on the land. This act was practically based on the California proposition. The soldiers—some of them would make good farmers and some would not. It was sought in this act to investigate and look over the situation, to see that nobody went on the land except those who would make good. Section 6 of this act gave the land board the right of selection of the people who would be given these Government lands. Now, this land board, the State land board, could reject anybody for the reasons that I set forth a while ago (off the record) and would prove unsatisfactory, and would make a failure of it. Now, in the act that we have proposed to Congress, the amendments to our organic act, we make this proviso:

The persons entitled to take under any such certificate, lease, or agreement, shall be determined by drawing or lot, after public notice as herein provided.

Now, this is inserted:

That the land board of the Territory shall examine into the qualifications and capability of all persons who participated in said drawing, in the order of their numbers as drawn, and shall pass upon and finally determine in said order of their numbers as drawn, the qualification and capabilities of any such person to undertake and successfully carry on the operations necessary for the successful farming of such land. When any person shall be found by such board to be unsuitable and unable to carry on such operations, his or her name shall be stricken from the list of applicants, and the next in order examined, and so on until the homestead lands are all allotted or the list of applicants is exhausted.

Now, we have inserted that as an amendment.

MR. WISE. Senator, awhile ago you wanted to find out the difference, between the number of males and the number of females in the Japanese population of the islands. I have the figures here now and can furnish them to you. In 1910 there were in the islands a total population of 79,674. Of these 54,783 were males and 24,891 were females. Of the total, those over 21 years of age were 41,794 males and 13,875 females. Under 21 years of age, there were 12,989 males and 11,016 females.

SENATOR PHELAN. That is very interesting. It has been estimated, and I would like for you to verify it, if you can, that in 14 years the native population can control the politics of the island: is that a fact?

MR. WISE. The Japanese?

SENATOR PHELAN. The native Japanese, by reason of their citizenship and the consequent suffrage which they will enjoy.

MR. WISE. Why, I think so; that would be obvious from these figures.

SENATOR PHELAN. It was stated from a Japanese source, that in less than 14 years they would control the politics of the Island, and the speaker, the Rev. somebody, said that the object of his endeavors was to educate the Japanese born there, and to Americanize them.

MR. WISE. Out of these 79,674, 19,889 of these Japanese were native born, those born in Hawaii, and the foreign born were 59,785; males, 54,783; females, 24,891.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, would not that predominance of the males over the females indicate that they do not expect to make Hawaii a permanent residence, that the men go there to make their stake and then return to Japan?

Mr. WISE. The answer is this: That there was an excess of males brought into the country in the earlier years, and their women folks are coming in now, a few at a time——

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). That is what I stated in the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent do they exercise the right of suffrage? Is it general?

Mr. SHINGLE. I can answer that accurately. In 1900 there was not a single Japanese registered as a voter.

The CHAIRMAN. There was not a single Japanese voter?

Mr. SHINGLE. There was not a single Japanese voter. In 1902 there were 3, in 1904 there were 2. Now, a singular thing; in 1906 not a single Japanese voter; in 1908, two years later, there were six; in 1910 there were 13, in 1912 there were 48, in 1914 there were 112, in 1916 there were 179, and in 1918 there were 287.

Gov. McCARTHY. That is throughout the whole territory?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you would hardly consider the Japanese vote a menace, would you?

Gov. McCARTHY. Not just now.

Senator PHELAN. But 13 or 14 years hence?

Mr. SHINGLE. Not 14 years hence. We have here, among the matters to be inserted in the record, an article prepared by Judge W. W. Morrow, of the Ninth Circuit Court, located in San Francisco, and he has made an exhaustive study of the case, and he gives the time as 10 years.

Senator PHELAN. I wish you would put that part of it in the record.

Mr. SHINGLE. In this article he says that if the Japanese who are not voting now, but have the right to vote if they demand it—they have the qualification—that seven years from now they will have a majority of the electorate of the entire Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they will have a majority of the electorate; but do you anticipate that they will take very much interest in exercising their right as citizens, as far as voting is concerned?

Gov. McCARTHY. Right there comes up this question. We have a suspicion—we do not know whether it is so or not—but we have a suspicion that the Japanese in Hawaii, even though they be citizens of the United States, are acting under instructions from their own Government, and therefore not exercising the right of suffrage. There is something that is holding them back, because we are satisfied that there are at least a thousand of them that are eligible, and there is something that is holding them back. What it is we do not know; and if it is the policy of the Japanese Government that very few of them exercise the franchise, and that policy of their Government could change, and they were all instructed to register and vote, we might be swamped.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your politics there such as to encourage candidates to solicit that vote?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; oh, yes.

Senator PHELAN. A candidate is a candidate, and a farmer is a farmer. If a farmer wants to sell, he wants to sell to the man who wants to pay the biggest price.

Gov. McCARTHY. We have a big Chinese vote there, you know—native-born Chinese—and the Chinese newspapers are just as keen on this matter as an American newspaper would be, and when the political campaign is on we have the business managers of all of these Chinese newspapers coming to the candidates and wanting his advertisement——

Senator PHELAN (interposing). What are they, numerically, the Chinese in the island? I am referring to the population, not the vote!

Mr. LYMAN. Twenty-two thousand.

Gov. McCARTHY. The Chinese vote there was, in 1902, 143; in 1904, 175; in 1906, 220; in 1908, there were 272; in 1910, there were 396; in 1912, there were 486; in 1914, there were 654; in 1916, there were 777, and in 1918 there were 954. So anybody that could control that Chinese vote could virtually control the election.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they show more readiness to participate in the election than do the Japanese?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; and the Chinese voter down there is not looking to China at all; he is looking to America. There is nothing back in China that is drawing him at all; he is an American citizen and does not look forward to anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you would not discourage the Chinese votes?

Gov. McCARTHY. Not by any means.

Senator PHELAN. You stated it was your suspicion that the Japanese Government controls its nationals in Hawaii. Is it not a fact that they report to their consuls their births and deaths?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; they have a better record of Japanese births than the Territory has. The Territory has a complete record of the deaths, but in the births, in times past they have not been reporting; but recently the Japanese are reporting their births to the Territorial Government for this reason: It might be difficult, in time to come, for these Hawaiian-born Japanese to prove their American citizenship. The Territory has an act providing for the registration of Hawaiian brths, and they issue a certificate, after examination, though the birth certificate issued by our registrar of vital statistics is taken as pretty good evidence of the fact of Hawaiian births; so that the Japanese are getting wise to that fact, and therefore they are registering their children as being of Hawaiian birth. Along this same line, I wish to say that there would be an average of about 800 or something like that of these orientals registered in the two-year period—our fiscal period—and this is all under the direction of the secretary of the Territory. When our legislature was in session in 1919 he asked for the necessary appropriation for the expenses of this bureau, which was given. On the 31st of October, last, he had to suspend, for the time being, the registration of these orientals, because his appropriation was practically exhausted, and he is now running under my contingent fund, because from the 1st of July, 1919, to the end of October, 1919, he had more requests for registration of Hawaiian births than he had had in the previous two years, or any other previous two years, in times past.

Senator NUGENT. You said Hawaiian birth registration?

Gov. McCARTHY. I mean born in Hawaii, of these orientals, not Hawaiians. And I am inclined to think that another reason for the wish of these orientals to have these Hawaiian birth certificates is that later on they can prove their eligibility to draw our lands as American citizens.

Senator PHELAN. Have you discovered any frauds, such as they have in California, in that registration?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, yes. They are given a very rigid examination by the secretary and his staff, and there are certain agents down there that, for a consideration, assist the parents to get this certificate, and these agents sort of drill the witnesses, and some of the testimony that they get is something awful. Nobody but a Japanese or an oriental would permit such acts; they are just like an ostrich that sticks his head in the ground and thinks nobody sees him; they are lying, and you can see it right on the face of it. I have a very complete report on the subject from the secretary of the Territory, handed to me just the week before I left home, that goes very largely into the subject.

Senator PHELAN. You spoke of control by their consuls; is it not a fact that they have some agents in every settlement of Japanese on the several islands?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, now, that is a pretty hard question to answer. I might tell you something which occurred—as it was set forth, I would rather Senator Shingle would make that statement in regard to the war savings stamp. I would rather he would make it.

Mr. SHINGLE. During the war I was appointed director of the war savings stamp campaign for the Territory of Hawaii. In order to get Hawaii over the top, which I am very glad to say we accomplished, and, together with the State of Nebraska, were the only two in the entire Union that did go over the top, I had to appeal to the Japanese. Mr. E. C. Bradley, then assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Franklin K. Lane, was also Federal director for the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands in the war savings stamp campaign. Mr. Bradley accompanied Secretary Lane to Hawaii on his trip there, and incidentally assisted me in trying to push the war-savings stamp campaign. I explained to Mr. Bradley that I had had an interview with the Japanese consul and that he was willing to advise his people to buy the stamps, but that I would have to agree with the Japanese consul on a statement to be issued through the consulate, that the stamps would always be redeemable at the cashier's office of the various sugar and pineapple plantations, the consul stating that his people did not know much about Uncle Sam's post offices over there.

The idea was this, that the Japanese had the money, and were willing to invest in these stamps, but, to use the consul's own words, "it was something like the Irishman that went to the bank and said, 'If you have got my money, I do not want it; but if you have not got it, I want it.'" He said: "My people, if they know that they can get the money any time that they want it, and can go to the plantation office and cash their stamp books, or can buy rice or food-stuffs with their stamps, I can sell all of your stamps; at least 60,000 of my people will buy them and you can make Hawaii's quota."

Mr. Bradley finally consented. We agreed to take the chance that the Japanese would not cash them immediately after purchasing. When it came to preparing the notice to the hundred thousand and odd Japanese people throughout the islands, the consul said he preferred to prepare the circular in the Japanese language, and he would do that part himself. I was anxious for our own bureau to do that, because I was very eager to get the work started; but he insisted on doing it himself, stating at the time that he had confidential agents on the various plantations who would assist him in distributing the circulars around among the laborers. I asked him at the time how many of these agents there were, and I first understood it was 1,000, but later on it dwindled down to 100. I asked the Japanese consul if they were paid agents, and he said no, that they were men that he had confidence in, located in the various communities throughout the group, and that they were of service to him in reporting on how the employers were treating the Japanese and also as to how the Japanese were behaving in their respective localities. There was nothing suspicious to me about it. I will say that the Japanese bought heavily of the war savings stamps. In fact, they enabled us to go over the top. They bought very largely of Liberty bonds of every issue.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your allotment of war savings stamps, if I might ask?

Mr. SHINGLE. Our allotment was \$2,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of war savings stamps?

Mr. SHINGLE. Yes, sir. Our allotment in bonds was considerably more, however.

Senator PHILAN. Well, now, as to cashing war savings stamps, have you got any evidence as to whether or not they have cashed them?

Mr. SHINGLE. They have not cashed them; they have held them, as a rule. The Japanese are very shrewd and seem to know the value of these stamps.

The Filipino was advised to hold them, but when he got hard up he would want to sell his stamps. I remember when they were worth \$4.27 he did not want to go to the plantation store and cash them, and he did not like to go to the post office and cash them, so he would sell them to his Japanese fellow laborer for \$2.50, or something like that. We had to stop that by having them register the stamps.

Senator PHILAN. This is more evidence of Japanese thrift than it is of Japanese loyalty, is it not?

Mr. SHINGLE. Now, for bonds, our quota of the first Liberty bonds was \$1,500,000 and we sold \$2,268,500; the second quota was \$3,325,490 and we sold \$6,574,000. In the third loan our quota was \$3,610,317 and we sold \$4,819,850. In the fourth loan our quota was \$6,765,050 and we sold \$7,080,650. In the fifth loan our quota was \$4,788,000 and we subscribed \$5,005,650. The war savings stamp quota was \$2,000,000, and Hawaii subscribed \$2,054,000.

Senator PHILAN. What percentage of that was subscribed by the Japanese?

Mr. SHINGLE. I have no figures with me to give you that.

Senator STERLING. What percentage of the Liberty bonds did these Japanese subscribe for?

Mr. SHINGLE. A substantial amount.

Senator PHELAN. Of course, the big corporations out there made up the greater part of the subscriptions?

Mr. SHINGLE. Yes.

Senator NUGENT. The majority of the Japanese are mere coolie laborers?

Mr. SHINGLE. Yes; the usual subscription was \$5 a month. They were willing, when the cashier paid them at the end of the month, to have their stamps substituted instead of cash. This was by previous agreement. Some of them took large amounts, and about 100 Japanese bought the limit—\$1,000 worth each.

Senator PHELAN. Of course, you quoted Mr. McAdoo in your campaign in the selling of the Liberty bonds, that they would be redeemable at par?

Mr. SHINGLE. I quoted him in the war-saving stamp campaign.

Senator PHELAN. Well, I have read in the Hawaiian Pacific Commercial Advertiser that there is a great strike going on now in the islands, and that the Japanese have formed unions, and that in order to coerce the men to join the union and engage in the strike that they have threatened to report their names to the burgomasters of their cantonment at home in Japan, which probably would entail severe penalties on their families. That seems to be a favorite method with the oriental, to punish the family of the man doing wrong. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. SHINGLE. I have read the same statements in the press. This has all happened since we left there.

Senator PHELAN. That would indicate, then, that the Japanese Government, through its consuls, who must countenance this, is using pressure to have the Japanese join the unions and foment strikes?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, I have had a report from the acting governor in which he tells me that the acting Japanese consul there denies that statement; but the statement appeared in all of the papers there.

Senator PHELAN. They gave the text of it in the paper I read.

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir; and it is currently believed, and the Japanese consul officially denied that the Japanese Government had anything to do with it, or that it was going on.

Senator PHELAN. Do they deny that such a circular was issued?

Gov. McCARTHY. I do not know.

Senator PHELAN. Well, the newspapers stated it, giving the text of the circular.

Gov. McCARTHY. All this took place since we left there, on the 30th of December. This strike went into effect on February 1, and this was about February 8 or 10, that this circular appeared.

The CHAIRMAN. How extensively are they organized?

Gov. McCARTHY. They are organized all over the Territory. The strike is confined to the island of Oahu, and the newspaper articles, and the information I have on it, is to the effect that the laborers on the other islands, and the Japanese servants in Honolulu are contributing to a fund to maintain the strike.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they affiliated with any outside labor organization?

Gov. McCARTHY. Not that I know of, but occasionally some agitator, some I. W. W. man comes out from California and endeavors

to organize them; but I do not think they have succeeded to any considerable extent.

Senator NUGENT. What is the reason for the strike, Governor?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, the basic wage for plantation labor is \$24 a month. Now, when that base was established, at the time sugar was 4 cents a pound. Now, the planters, realizing that sugar was going up, desired to share the profits with their labor, and voluntarily agreed to give the laborer a bonus, based on the increased price of sugar. Twenty-four dollars a month was the basic wage, at 4-cent sugar, and then for every fraction of a cent above 4 cents there is a bonus added to the salary. Now, this bonus—the planters agreed to pay this bonus on condition that the men would work 20 days per month for a year. The planters agreed to pay them 50 per cent of the bonus monthly, and to retain the other 50 per cent until the termination of the year, so that it was a guaranty that labor would carry out its contract and work at least a year for the plantation, 20 days a month. Last year, I understand that the bonus amounted to 87 per cent of the basic wage—the basic wage plus 87 per cent, and at the present rate of sugar it will be something like 250 per cent for this year. Now, the reason of the strike is that the Japanese feel that this bonus is charity, and that it hurts their pride to receive this money in this way, and they want the bonus added to their monthly wage. Well, you can see where the planters would stand if they did anything like that, because if the wages went up it would be impossible to reduce them when sugar comes down; but the planters are giving them this bonus, this sharing of the profit, and the size of the bonus is large or small depending upon the price of sugar; but the basic wage remains the same.

Senator NUGENT. Well, do not the Japanese understand with respect to the wage matter?

Gov. McCARTHY. They understand it; but that is the basis of the whole strike.

The CHAIRMAN. In that respect they do not differ from the members of federated labor in America.

Senator PHELAN. In addition to the \$24 they pay, what do they get?

Gov. McCARTHY. In addition to their pay they get a house and water, firewood, medical attendance, and in some places they get the use of a little land for growing vegetables.

Senator PHELAN. Do I understand that with the bonus this year the wages averaged about—

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). Last year, for instance, \$24, and then 87 per cent of that, in round figures, \$20, so that would be, say, \$44. Now this year, if they get 250 per cent bonus, that would be \$84 a month they would be getting, plus house and water, firewood, and medical attendance.

Senator PHELAN. What does the Japanese farmer get at home, in Japan?

Gov. McCARTHY. He gets from \$4 to \$6 a month, in gold.

The CHAIRMAN. And in Hawaii what do they get in addition to their regular wages?

Gov. McCARTHY. A place to live in, free firewood and water, and free medical attendance; and, mind you, this is the basic wage. There

are other ways of paying these people. My figures may be a little ragged—I am giving you just about the substance of the story. Now, it is estimated that year in and year out one man can look after 7 acres of sugar cane, so that 100 laborers should look after 700 acres of cane; that is, if they are employed by the plantation, but when they are employed at a monthly wage they do not do all the work that they can do. They just loiter around and fill in the time, so for some time past, for years past, in fact, the plantations have been making contracts with a single Japanese, or a syndicate of Japanese, to look after a certain area of land. Now, say a contract for 700 acres—the plantation, if they employed men by the month, would engage 100 men. Now, the plantation wants to get all the cane it can, to increase the output. They will make a contract with a Japanese or with a few Japanese to cultivate that 700 acres, and under those conditions, 50 men, possibly, will do the work of 100 men, but the 50 men are paid the same amount of money as would have been paid to the 100 men.

Senator PHELAN. That is, the Japanese there prefer to do piece work?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; there are many small Japanese contractors throughout the group. They make big money.

Senator PHELAN. In this strike, Governor, how are they prosecuting it; by what method; is there any sabotage or destruction of property?

Gov. McCARTHY. I will say that the letters which I have received from the acting governor do not mention any sabotage; but by the Washington papers I see dispatches to the effect that there have been cane fires on the different islands; but I have not had that officially.

Senator PHELAN. Were those fires purposely set?

Gov. McCARTHY. I do not know; I just saw that news in the Washington papers.

Senator PHELAN. I see that there was a Japanese warship came into the harbor out there the other day, was there not?

Gov. McCARTHY. The Washington papers say so.

Senator PHELAN. For what purpose, do you know?

Gov. McCARTHY. Was it since that strike had been on?

Senator PHELAN. Yes.

Gov. McCARTHY. I had not been informed of that.

Senator PHELAN. I understood it came in to take off the Japanese—

The CHAIRMAN. We are wanted in the Senate chamber, and the committee will be in recess for 10 minutes.

(Whereupon, at 3.35 o'clock p. m., the committee took a recess for 10 minutes.)

AFTER RECESS.

At 3.45 o'clock the committee reassembled pursuant to the taking of recess.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Governor, you may proceed.

Gov. McCARTHY. In speaking of the bounties paid these laborers a while ago, as I made the statement, my figures may not have been exact—I was trying to give this committee the general principle of

the bonus system. During the recess I have been furnished a copy of the sliding-scale bonus, bonus announcement, and the bonus for January, 1920. I would like to file them for record, and you will have the thing accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be done.

(The three papers submitted by Gov. McCarthy, namely, sliding-scale bonus, bonus announcement, and bonus for January, 1920, are here printed in full as follows:)

SLIDING SCALE BONUS.

[Amended as of Nov. 1, 1919.]

The sliding scale bonus plan adopted by the plantations January 1, 1912, and amended as of April 1, 1916, and November 1, 1917, shall be amended to read and be as hereinafter set forth.

BONUS PERIOD.

The bonus period will be for the 12 months to end October 31 in each year until further notice.

DETERMINATION AND BASIS OF BONUS.

(a) That the base price of sugar for the purpose of figuring the bonus shall be the average price upon which sales of Hawaiian raw sugar are determined.

(b) If the price paid for Hawaiian 96-degree raw sugar averages for the year 4.25 cents per pound—\$85 per ton—laborers shall receive a bonus of 1½ per cent of their wages or earnings as hereinafter set forth, and for every dollar per ton increase over \$85 per ton, the bonus will be increased 1½ per cent, as follows:

Price per pound.	Price per ton.	Bonus.	Price per pound.	Price per ton.	Bonus.
<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
4.25	\$ 85	1.5	5.15	\$103	28.5
4.30	86	3.0	5.20	104	30.0
4.35	87	4.5	5.25	105	31.5
4.40	88	6.0	5.30	106	33.0
4.45	89	7.5	5.35	107	34.5
4.50	90	9.0	5.40	108	36.0
4.55	91	10.5	5.45	109	37.5
4.60	92	12.0	5.50	110	39.0
4.65	93	13.5	5.55	111	40.5
4.70	94	15.0	5.60	112	42.0
4.75	95	16.5	5.65	113	43.5
4.80	96	18.0	5.70	114	45.0
4.85	97	19.5	5.75	115	46.5
4.90	98	21.0	5.80	116	48.0
4.95	99	22.5	5.85	117	49.5
5.00	100	24.0	5.90	118	51.0
5.05	101	25.5	5.95	119	52.5
5.10	102	27.0	6.00	120	54.0

And so on in like proportion.

LABORERS ENTITLED TO BONUS.

(a) *Day-wage laborers and short-term contractors.*—All laborers on a day-wage basis receiving wages of \$24 per month and under and all short-term contractors shall be entitled to a bonus provided they work, in the case of men, not less than 20 days per calendar month, and in the case of women, not less than 15 days per calendar month.

(b) *Cultivating contractors.*—The bonus to cultivating contractors shall be paid to all those who work not less than 20 days in any calendar month in the case of men and 15 days in any calendar month in the case of women. The basis of such bonus shall be determined by each island association.

CONTRACTS BASED ON PRICE OF SUGAR.

None of the above provisions in regard to the payment of bonus shall apply to the contractors whose contracts are settled according to the price of sugar.

MONTHLY ADVANCE PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF BONUS.

The monthly advance payment on account of bonus to those plantation laborers entitled to same will be made in accordance with the average price of sugar per month during the bonus year. Approximately 75 per cent of whatever bonus is called for by the bonus schedule will be paid to the laborers monthly. At the end of the bonus year the total bonus based on the average price of sugar for the year will be determined, and after deducting the monthly advances, whatever balance remains will be paid to those entitled thereto.

In order to get the information to the various plantations in time for them to make up their pay rolls promptly, the period used in calculating this advance shall be 30 days prior to the 15th day of the month for which the bonus payment will be made, and the amount advanced shall be 75 per cent of the bonus, calculated on the average sugar price affecting sales of Hawaiian sugars during the said 30 days.

To avoid fractions, variations in the sugar price of less than one-quarter of 1 cent per pound will not affect the monthly payment on account of the bonus.

SETTLEMENT PERIODS AND PARTICIPATION.

All laborers entitled to a bonus who are working on a plantation on October 31 shall be paid the full amount of the bonus for each and every month of the bonus period during which they have worked on such plantation 20 days per calendar month in the case of men and 15 days per calendar month in the case of women, less what they have received as a monthly advance, as hereinabove provided.

If the laborer shall have been excused from work by the manager because of physical disability, or other good reason, the loss of time caused thereby shall not be construed to deprive him of the entire amount of the bonus, but he shall be entitled to a proportion of the same for the number of days' work performed.

(English official version.)

BONUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association adopted resolutions recommending to the plantations that the present bonus schedule continue with the following amendment:

The monthly advance payment on account of bonus to those plantation laborers entitled to same will be made in accordance with the average price of sugar per month during the bonus year. Approximately 75 per cent of whatever bonus is called for by the bonus schedule will be paid to the laborers monthly. At the end of the bonus year the total bonus based on the average price of sugar for the year will be determined, and after deducting the monthly advances whatever balance remains will be paid to those entitled thereto.

In order to get the information to the various plantations in time for them to make up their pay rolls promptly, the period used in calculating this advance shall be the 30 days prior to the 15th day of the month for which the bonus payment will be made, and the amount advanced shall be 75 per cent of the bonus, calculated on the average sugar price affecting sales of Hawaiian sugars during the said 30 days.

In practice this plan would work out so that for every increase or decrease of one-quarter of 1 per cent per pound in the price of sugar, the monthly advance on account of the bonus will be increased or decreased 5 per cent. To avoid fractions, variations in the sugar price of less than one-quarter of 1 cent per pound will not affect the monthly payment on account of the bonus.

In taking this action the association has had in mind the high prices for sugar which will undoubtedly prevail during the year 1920, resulting in a bonus far greater than has ever been paid heretofore. It is the desire of the plantations that the compensation of laborers increase as the price which they receive for their product increases, and they believe that the greater compensation which will be given in the increased bonus and the larger monthly distribution

thereof will much more than offset any increase in the cost of living and provide a very comfortable margin for the industrious men.

As the regulations of the Sugar Equalization Board are still in force and the price at which sales of Hawaiian sugar will be made to the end of 1919 will be 7.28 cents per pound, the advance on account of the bonus for the months of November and December, 1919, will be at the rate of 70 per cent of the wages earned. The pay envelopes for December will therefore contain the balance of 20 per cent due for November and the 70 per cent for December, or 90 per cent in all.

In the following table is shown the percentage of the monthly advance on account of the bonus:

Price per pound.	Bonus rate.	Monthly payment of bonus being the following percentage of wage rate.	Price per pound.	Bonus rate.	Monthly payment of bonus being the following percentage of wage rate.
<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
4.25	1.5	-----	8.25	121.5	90
4.50	9.0	-----	8.50	129.0	95
4.75	16.5	15	8.75	136.5	100
5.00	24.0	20	9.00	144.0	110
5.25	31.5	25	9.25	151.5	115
5.50	39.0	30	9.50	159.0	120
5.75	46.5	35	9.75	166.5	125
6.00	54.0	40	10.00	174.0	130
6.25	61.5	45	10.25	181.5	135
6.50	69.0	50	10.50	189.0	140
6.75	76.5	60	10.75	196.5	145
7.00	84.0	65	11.00	204.0	150
7.25	91.5	70	11.25	211.5	160
7.50	99.0	75	11.50	219.0	165
7.75	106.5	80	11.75	226.5	170
8.00	114.0	85	12.00	234.0	175

Monthly payment of bonus to laborers receiving wages from \$20 to \$24 per month.

Price per pound.	\$20 man.	\$21 man.	\$22 man.	\$23 man.	\$24 man.
<i>Cents.</i>					
4.75	\$3.00	\$3.15	\$3.30	\$3.45	\$3.60
5.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80
5.25	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00
5.50	6.00	6.30	6.60	6.90	7.20
5.75	7.00	7.35	7.70	8.05	8.40
6.00	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
6.25	9.00	9.45	9.90	10.35	10.80
6.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
6.75	12.00	12.60	13.20	13.80	14.40
7.00	13.00	13.65	14.30	14.95	15.60
7.25	14.00	14.70	15.40	16.10	16.80
7.50	15.00	15.75	16.50	17.25	18.00
7.75	16.00	16.80	17.60	18.40	19.20
8.00	17.00	17.85	18.70	19.55	20.40
8.25	18.00	18.90	19.80	20.70	21.60
8.50	19.00	19.95	20.90	21.85	22.80
8.75	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00
9.00	22.00	23.10	23.20	25.30	26.40
9.25	23.00	24.15	25.30	26.45	27.60
9.50	24.00	25.20	26.40	27.60	28.80
9.75	25.00	26.25	27.50	28.75	30.00
10.00	26.00	27.30	28.60	29.90	31.20
10.25	27.00	28.35	29.70	31.05	32.40
10.50	28.00	29.40	30.80	32.20	33.60
10.75	29.00	30.45	31.90	33.35	34.80
11.00	30.00	31.50	33.00	34.50	36.00
11.25	32.00	33.60	35.20	36.80	38.40
11.50	33.00	34.65	36.30	37.95	39.60
11.75	34.00	35.70	37.40	39.10	40.80
12.00	35.00	36.75	38.50	40.25	42.00

(English official version.)

	Cents.		Cents.
Dec. 16-----	7.28	Jan. 3-----	7.28
17-----	7.28	4-----	7.28
18-----	7.28	5-----	12.29
19-----	7.28	6-----	12.04
20-----	7.28	7-----	12.79
21-----	7.28	8-----	12.79
22-----	7.28	9-----	12.79
23-----	7.28	10-----	13.04
24-----	7.28	11-----	13.04
25-----	7.28	12-----	13.04
26-----	7.28	13-----	13.04
27-----	7.28	14-----	13.04
28-----	7.28	15-----	13.04
29-----	7.28		
30-----	7.28	Total price, 31 days--	286.54
31-----	7.28	Average price, 31 days-----	9.243
Jan. 1-----	7.28	Total bonus-----per cent--	151.5
2-----	7.28	Monthly advance-----do--	115.0
			Bonus.
\$20 per month man will have-----			\$23.00
\$21 per month man will have-----			24.15
\$22 per month man will have-----			25.30
\$23 per month man will have-----			26.45
\$24 per month man will have-----			27.60

Senator PHELAX. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, the author of the Americanization bill, is much interested in these matters, and he has come in with us, and for his benefit I would like for you to go back to the point concerning the act of the legislature, or, at least, the bill providing for the employment of American-speaking teachers in the Japanese schools. You said that it was passed by the lower house of the Hawaiian Legislature and defeated in the senate?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes.

Senator PHELAX. It was defeated in the senate for what reason?

Gov. McCARTHY. The only reason that I can see is the reason, or excuse, of the senators who voted against it, and that reason was this: That while this bill was being considered by our local senate the President was in France negotiating on the peace treaty, and in the State of California their legislature had certain anti-Japanese bills up for consideration; and there appeared in our local newspapers, while this bill was being considered by our senate, an Associated Press dispatch quoting a cablegram from Mr. Lansing to the governor of California asking the governor of California to endeavor to prevent any anti-Japanese legislation being considered by the California Legislature during the time that the treaty was being negotiated in France; and these senators believed that if Mr. Lansing was aware of the fact that anti-Japanese legislation was being considered by the Legislature of Hawaii at that particular time that a similar dispatch would have come to me; and these senators, not wishing to force the hand of the President in face of the treaty proposition, believed that it was inadvisable to vote in favor of this act.

Senator PHELAX. Then you were not aware of the fact that the governor of California was opposed to the legislation proposed, and that at his instance the legislature requested the Secretary of State in Paris to inform them whether it was opportune to pass such legislation at that time?

Gov. McCARTHY. I got that information from you yourself last week, but at that time we did not know it.

Senator PHELAN. You thought it was a voluntary act on the part of the Secretary of State?

Gov. MCCARTHY. That was the reason assigned by the senators in our legislature.

Senator PHELAN. The reason for that was, the legislature was controlled by the governor, who desired to stop any such legislation at that time, and his attitude is that to-day, for what reason I do not know, and the legislature, to show its friendly disposition toward amending the land laws which were being violated by the Japanese, passed a unanimous resolution requesting the governor to call them in special session in January last, which he has failed to do. He suggested the idea of telegraphing to Paris and asking whether the time was opportune, knowing in advance, of course, what the answer would be. The answer that was received said that it would be inopportune at that time. He used the words "at that time." I asked Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock to inform me, during the discussion here within the last few months, when it was again expected that our State Legislature of California would be in special session, whether it would be inopportune to discuss this problem, and they both answered that the attitude of California on the land law, or any other question that they might have, had nothing to do with the League of Nations.

Therefore, I draw the conclusion that the Governor accomplished his purpose, knowing that the President, meeting around the table in Paris with the Japanese, and asked to say "yes" or "no" in regard to the enactment of laws which were unfavorable to the Japanese, and not being in a position where he could take any other stand, because the discussion in Paris was of much greater value and importance to the United States, and he would not wish in any way, by encouraging, as they had given him the power, any antagonistic legislation. California has always resented the interference of the President in their domestic concerns, and in this case they invited it.

Gov. MCCARTHY. Before our arrival in Washington we were not aware of the inside history of this dispatch.

Senator PHELAN. Now, you say that was the reason why the legislation was not passed in the Senate; is it not a matter of fact that the planters feared that it would disturb their relations with their employees?

Gov. MCCARTHY. On the other hand, I have every reason to believe that the planters were in favor of the passage of the act.

Senator PHELAN. You think that they were?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Yes; in 1907 or 1908 there was a strike of the Japanese, and the planters, through their then attorney in Hawaii, steam-rolled these Japanese—the leaders—put them out of business, and they put some of the leaders of this strike in jail, and I have reason to believe that those leaders who were jailed at that time have sworn vengeance against the planters; but these leaders, through having been put in jail, lost caste with their people.

Now, in 1919, when this foreign language school bill came up, these same Japanese leaders were opposing the passage of this bill, and if they won out in 1919 in this proposition, that it would give them such a standing with their own people, and as they have not any use for the plantation people, that they would bring about just

the condition of affairs which exists to-day in the nature of this strike. I had one of the Senators come to see me, to ask my opinion in regard to this school bill, and I gave it as this. Personally, I would have preferred that this bill would not be introduced; but now that it has been introduced, there is nothing left for you to do but to pass it. He thought I did not know what I was talking about; possibly, I did not, but I believe this strike would never have taken place if the foreign language school bill had been passed, because if it had been passed it would have discredited the leaders who were opposing it.

Senator PHELAN. Now, the Japanese go to school at 7 o'clock in the morning, and adjourn their Japanese school at 8.30, and then they go at 9 o'clock to the public schools of the Territory?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; and then the public schools of the Territory close at 2 o'clock, and then at 3 o'clock they go back to the Japanese schools until 5.

Senator PHELAN. And what do they teach—have you ascertained what they teach besides the Japanese language in these Japanese schools supported by private contribution?

Gov. McCARTHY. The schoolbooks in the Japanese schools, of course, being in the Japanese language, are prepared in Japan, and some time ago our superintendent of public instruction, Mr. H. W. Kinney, former superintendent of public instruction, being opposed to this, to these foreign-language schools, took up the question, and he finally had prepared especially for use in the Territory, in the primary grades, certain school books in the Japanese language, and in those books there is nothing against the United States. In fact, everything would be really favorable to the United States; but in the higher grades——

Senator PHELAN. Are those the books that are used in the Japanese schools?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; in the primary grades. In the higher grades there are not so many pupils, just the same as in the higher grades in our own schools; and not being sufficient pupils to warrant preparing special textbooks for those classes, they have used textbooks which are used in Japan, and in certain instances he had requested that certain portions of those books be eliminated; and, of course, there is where the great harm was done, because those in the higher classes can do some thinking for themselves, and if their thinking is along the line of Japanese teachings, Japanese nationality, there is where the harm is likely to come, if there is any harm in it.

Senator PHELAN. Well, do they teach nationality?

Gov. McCARTHY. In these books, my understanding is that the Japanese Emperor is their "god," and they look to the Emperor for everything; all their loyalty, fealty, patriotism is all owing to the Emperor, and they teach that in their higher-class textbooks.

Senator PHELAN. Then, you believe that that course neutralizes whatever good may come from our schools?

Gov. McCARTHY. It depends upon the individual Japanese. Some of the boys going to our high schools, they have as companions fellow pupils in the high school Hawaiians, Portuguese, or Caucasians, and they rub shoulders with them, and some of them get

the spirit of the boys that they are with in school. Of course, when they go to their homes they are among Japanese altogether. Now, it is a question that is hard to decide as to whether the teachings that they get in that American school are offset by what they learn outside. I would not like to say in every case. I know in my mind that our teachings, the teachings in our American schools, must be offset by the teachings of the parents, who look to their Emperor as their "god"; but whether the teachings of their parents at home are offset by the lessons which they have learned in our American schools, and by the spirit that comes to them from the boys that they are associated with all day, is a question nobody can decide on.

Senator PHELAN. Well, all of the teachers in these private Japanese schools are imported from Japan, and they are shintos, or Buddhistic?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; well, there are some Christian Japanese, but the great trouble is this: I have had a talk with the heads of the Japanese educational institutions there, and when this foreign language bill sought to have in the Japanese schools teachers who could read and write and understand the English language and who are well versed in American history and institutions, so that they could be taught Americanism in the Japanese schools just as well as they could in the American schools——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Now, that was the requirement of that particular bill, was it not?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. That was one part of the bill.

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes; and now the Japanese educators made objections on two grounds. One was their pride—that their pride would be hurt by putting any such restrictions on them; and the other reason was the expense—that these schools were supported by voluntary contributions of the parents of these schools, most of whom were laborers, and they could take a university graduate from Japan who would work for 25, 30, 40, 50 dollars a month. Now, to take a teacher of the qualifications required by this bill, a man who could read and write the English language and be well versed in American history, they could not get him for such a salary, because he could go around anywhere in Honolulu and get \$75 or \$100 a month in an office.

Senator PHELAN. Did the Japanese consuls take any stand in the matter?

Gov. McCARTHY. The Japanese consul at the time, Mr. Moroi, came out in the public press favoring the passage of the bill.

Senator PHELAN. He favored the passage of the bill?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes, sir.

Senator PHELAN. But the body of the Japanese people opposed it?

Mr. LYMAN. As you say, the consul favored the passage of the bill, but the day the bill passed the lower house a representative from the consulate came to me and courteously asked for a copy of the bill, and I asked him for what purpose and he said to cable it to Japan to find out the wishes of the Government, and then the same lobby went over to the Senate——

Gov. McCARTHY (interposing). Mr. Lyman, by the way, was the father of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. By what vote was that defeated in the Senate?

Mr. LYMAN. It was defeated, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. SHINGLE (interposing). It was defeated by 11 to 4. I was one of the Senators voting against it.

My action was based on the following Associated Press dispatch appearing in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of April 11, 1919, publishing the dispatch.

Senator PHELAN. I will read it. It is as follows:

[Associated Press.]

SACRAMENTO, April 10.

In withdrawing a request to introduce an anti-Japanese land bill in the senate of the California Legislature to-day Senator Inman introduced a resolution incorporating a cablegram which he asked be sent to President Wilson requesting that the peace conference take such action on the question of oriental immigration at this time that further State legislation may be made unnecessary.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES PROPOSED ACTION.

[Official.]

SACRAMENTO, April 10.

The Secretary of the California Senate to-day received the following cablegram from United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing at Paris:

"Your considerate cablegram in relation to proposed land legislation in the State of California and in regard to the landing of so-called 'picture brides' has been received.

"I wish to express to you on behalf of the President and myself our appreciation for your informing us of the bills which will be introduced in the State senate. In view of the present situation in international affairs here in Paris it would be particularly unfortunate to have these bills introduced or pressed at the present time.

"There are other problems which would make such action very embarrassing. I sincerely hope you will inform the Senate of the contents of this cablegram and the earnest plea on the part of the President that no such legislation as proposed should be introduced or considered at this time.

"Expressing thanks for this opportunity to consider the advisability of legislation affecting our foreign relations, I am, with respect,

"Yours, very truly,

"ROBERT LANSING."

I would like to state at the same time the President, representing the United States in the council, refused to vote for the Japanese resolution, which was offered by Baron Makino, to establish racial equality, and that was the question that was up at the time. I was in California at the time, and was much concerned, and am very familiar with the circumstances under which this telegram was received. A week or so before the Senate of the State of California had sent a telegram to Secretary Lansing regarding this matter, and no reply having been received, four days later he sent him another telegram jogging him up, and so they were able to get this response: and those who were in favor of the Japanese legislation, outside of the legislature said it ought to be ignored, because it was procured under duress, and that the President would be strengthened in his position if the State of California had demonstrated its position by proper legislation. But the Governor was opposed, and still is opposed, to such legislation, and he controlled the legislature—Gov. Stevens.

Mr. SHINGLE. Of course, we were not aware of the information which the Senator has given us. After this bill passed the lower house and came up for the third reading in the senate this dispatch appeared. My statement to the senate at the time was that I felt that there were greater issues to be solved at the peace table in Paris. That the President of the United States, representing America, was sitting at the same table with the Japanese representative. I felt that if the President had deemed it advisable to cause his Secretary of State to cable to the sovereign State of California on the matter, that the only thing for the Hawaiian Senate to do was not to enact any anti-Japanese legislation at that time.

Senator PHELAN. I would like to ask Representative Lyman whether he believed that the Japanese consul actually favored the passage of the bill or whether it was a diplomatic move?

Mr. LYMAN. Why, he expressed himself in the public press. All I can say is what he stated in the press. I think, perhaps, he himself personally wished it passed, but at the same time he wanted to know what his Government thought about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the attitude of the Japanese consul was?

Mr. LYMAN. I consider that the Japanese showed that they did not want this bill passed because they were given two and a half years in which to prepare for it; it was not to be fully effective until two and one-half years. It was one of the arguments given by them that they would not have sufficient teachers, so we gave them that length of time to prepare for it, but they were unwilling to have it.

Senator PHELAN. In view of the fact, Governor—Senator Kenyon will be interested in this; he has just come back from a study of the Virgin Islands and will probably recommend some form of government for them—in view of the fact that in 10 years, as has been testified, the native-born Japanese, by reason of their citizenship, under the Constitution will be able to politically control the legislature and the public offices of the Territory of Hawaii, what form of government would you suggest if a change were made imperative? I will not ask you that question. I will ask you, in your judgment, whether there would be opposition on the part of the people of Hawaii, outside of the Japanese, to a commission form of government?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, I might say this much, that the people of Hawaii would object to a commission form of government if it were proposed at this time; but the people of Hawaii, according to the evidence produced here, have shown their patriotism, and as good Americans—they are 100 per cent Americans—and if the time should come that it was seen that the Japanese, by voting, would control conditions down there, the other people in Hawaii would be the first to ask Congress to give us a commission form of Government, or any other kind of government that would maintain Americanism in Hawaii.

Senator PHELAN. Of course, if it were done at the very time, it would be regarded by the Japanese as directed particularly at them.

Gov. McCARTHY. Let them think so; what do we care?

Mr. KALANIANAOLE. Some years ago I made charges against the local administration for not encouraging the Americanization of

the islands. Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, visited the islands to investigate these charges but never made a report. I stated at that time that within 15 years, if they wished to take advantage of their suffrage, the Japanese could control the electorate of Hawaii.

Senator PHELAN. But how do you propose to meet that condition?

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. Well, to encourage as much as possible the traveling of Americans to Hawaii. To do this there must be a suspension of the coastwise shipping laws in so far as passenger traffic is concerned until such time as there are sufficient American ships sailing regularly between the mainland and Hawaii.

Senator PHELAN. Well, what good would travelers do you if they do not reside there?

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. They will reside there if you give them the opportunity to go there.

Senator PHELAN. In sufficient numbers?

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. The same as they have done in Los Angeles; it is just the tourist travel that has made Los Angeles what she is to-day.

Senator KENYON. You think they would not stop in California if they could go to Hawaii?

Mr. SHINGLE. The local legislature has enacted a law prohibiting any territorial public work being given to aliens, or those not eligible to citizenship. For several years, and even at this very moment, the United States Government is having its military and naval work done in Hawaii by Japanese and other alien labor, a contract for our million-dollar Federal building permits the contractor to employ alien labor. We in Hawaii have been trying our utmost in every way we can think of, by legislation and otherwise, to head off this situation that we see approaching us, but the Federal Government is not doing its part—

Senator PHELAN (interposing). Do you mean to say that the Federal Government gives the contract to aliens for its public works?

Mr. SHINGLE. It is giving contracts not to aliens, but to citizen contractors, and allowing these citizen contractors to employ aliens.

Gov. MCCARTHY. Right here I would like to state that in letting the contract for the general Army hospital it was let to an alien.

Senator PHELAN. To an alien?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Yes; an alien Chinese.

Senator PHELAN. Well, then, of course, it was impossible for you to build up a resident population, if the employment goes to aliens.

Gov. MCCARTHY. That is the idea.

Senator PHELAN. And you can not expect a resident population unless you give them employment.

Gov. MCCARTHY. That is it.

Mr. SHINGLE. It would cost the United States Government a little more, but it is costing Hawaii more. It will prevent young Hawaiians from working there and will cause them to go to California. Senator Wise is a carpenter by trade and he will tell you that there are men in the trades there—Hawaiians, Portuguese, and others—who, rather than compete with the aliens, have gone out on the wharves and are working as stevedores.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of those employed on Government work there are Japanese?

Gov. MCCARTHY. A large majority.

Mr. LYMAN. Ninety per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. You think so?

Mr. LYMAN. Over 800 men on Col. Schofield's own pay roll are Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Col. Schofield?

Mr. LYMAN. He is an Army officer having the work in charge there.

Mr. RAWLINS. I think the matter should be cleared up here. The fortifications in Hawaii are under the United States Engineers' Office. They have the building of Fort Ruger and the emplacement of the guns there and at Fort Shafter and Schofield Barracks, and Japanese are used at all of these places—on all these large contracts at Schofield Barracks and Fort Shafter and on the dry-dock at Pearl Harbor.

Senator PHELAN. Well, are they employed on simple construction work or are they employed on gun emplacements?

Mr. RAWLINS. On the actual fortifications, gun emplacements, etc. That is under the United States Engineer's Office. The foreman—I know him—is a part Hawaiian, and all of the laborers under him are Hawaiian or citizens.

Senator PHELAN. You say that they were employed in the building of the first Pearl Harbor dry dock?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator PHELAN. Well, is it not a fact that the dry dock collapsed?

Mr. LYMAN. Well, that was through the fault of the specifications.

Senator PHELAN. You think so?

Mr. LYMAN. It was not through faulty construction. They drove piles so that they could keep them down when they took the water out, but the piles came up, and that caused the trouble; but then they adopted a new method, and the thing is there to-day; but there is a little distinction between the fortifications and these Army posts and Pearl Harbor. I think at the actual placing of the guns at Diamond Head and at the entrance to Pearl Harbor, there were no Japanese employed there.

Senator PHELAN. But they built the buildings?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. But they did not place the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. I got the impression from your testimony that they built the fortifications.

Mr. LYMAN. Yes; but the placing of the guns is done by skilled labor—citizens.

Mr. KALANIANAOLE. Japanese were working on fortifications. I made a protest and told of the number that were working at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago was that?

Mr. KALANIANAOLE. At the beginning and continued for a number of years.

Senator PHELAN. Well, it is immaterial who builds the fortifications, so long as we have 120,000 aliens owing foreign allegiance—in case of trouble with Japan they could take the fortifications and massacre the native population without trouble, could they not?

Mr. LYMAN. We are bringing this argument up, so far as Americanizing the Territory is concerned, if we are doing all we can towards Americanization, and the Federal Government does nothing, why should we be blamed? And further, at the time of annexation, and for a year or two later, you had there a force of 6,000 white mechanics; and who drove them away? It was the form of government, that was controlled by Congress.

Senator PHELAN. Because they gave work preferably to the lowest bidder?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, to the Japanese.

Senator PHELAN. They are able to underbid the white man anywhere.

Mr. LYMAN. Yes; and the more important question is not the saving of money, but the saving of population. You have lost the population by reason of the action of the Government of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any change in the attitude of the Japanese now in regard to wages? Is there not a tendency on their part to demand the higher wages?

Mr. LYMAN. They have already demanded it. They are asking \$4 and \$4.50 a day, instead of \$2 and \$2.50.

The CHAIRMAN. One complaint you have made is that they work for lower wages than the Hawaiians or other nationalities will work for.

Mr. LYMAN. After they have driven out the other mechanics, now they ask for high pay. Now, as to the Hawaiian race, it is a declining race, and that is doubtless due to well-known causes. This economic reason is one; another reason is that they have never had big enough land holdings to attract them to the land, and they have drifted into the cities and towns, living in tenements, and picking up what little work they could get there, and they catch the different diseases in the towns, and they do not get the food that they have been accustomed to, they make up their poi with flour and starch, neither good quantity nor good quality, and when sickness comes they do not have enough nourishment to stand these diseases off.

Senator PHELAN. They were driven off the soil in the first instance by the demand for their land holdings?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes; in the first instance, because they had too small holdings to attract them to the country, and they were offered big prices for their little holdings and sold them out.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that all antedates the Japanese influence?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. What effect has the Japanese on the native Hawaiians?

Mr. LYMAN. In what way?

Senator PHELAN. In diminishing the number; the numbers are declining every year, as I understand?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. What effect has the Japanese on that?

Mr. LYMAN. In the first place, they are taking the best work in the cities. The boys have no ambition to go into the trades, because they have to compete with the Japanese; so they resort to some other trades, or look for better paid positions, and in that way, when they fail to get it, then they leave.

Senator PHELAN. Well, you are convinced, of course, that if there is no change the Japanese will drive out in a few years not only the Hawaiians, but the Caucasians?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, which of those two races there, as they appear to you in Hawaii, do you consider the more capable, the Japanese or the Chinese, the more adaptable to western institutions?

Mr. LYMAN. The Japanese.

Gov. McCARTHY. We do not like them as well as we do the Chinese, but the Japanese are the smarter.

Senator PHELAN. I think, Governor, you expressed the opinion we hold in California, that the Chinese make better American citizens?

Gov. McCARTHY. Yes.

Senator PHELAN. They make a blend with the native Hawaiian which is desirable, and there is no such thing as assimilation between the Japanese and the native Hawaiian that will bring about good results?

Gov. McCARTHY. The Chinese, many of them, have married Hawaiian women, and their offspring are some of the best people we have in the Territory. The Japanese do not intermarry; they keep by themselves; they go with the Japanese and might remain there a thousand years and still remain Japanese. The Chinaman adopts American manners, but the Japanese are just a solid block.

Senator PHELAN. Well, I understood that the issue of the marriage between a Japanese and a Hawaiian woman is Japanese; no trace of the Hawaiian.

Gov. McCARTHY. There are very few of those marriages.

Senator PHELAN. Yes; but it was stated here that in such marriages as there were there was no trace of the Hawaiian in the offspring.

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, there have been very few Japanese—

Senator PHELAN. Now, the governor read a statement by the Japanese society composed of native-born Japanese; is there any instance for a native-born Japanese, who has been educated and Americanized, in any crisis, either of war or of strike, leaving the Americans when it was expected that his services would be at the disposal of the government of Hawaii or the American community?

Gov. McCARTHY. On the contrary, the Japanese down there—of course Japan was our ally in this war, and the Japanese there joined our National Guard, and then a good many aliens waived their alienship in the draft, and that of course, as I say—Japan and America were allies in this war.

Senator PHELAN. Well, how many were there?

Gov. McCARTHY. Well, I think the majority of our regiment down there was Japanese.

Senator PHELAN. How large a regiment—of a thousand men?

Gov. McCARTHY. About 2,000, I think, and half of them Japanese.

Senator PHELAN. Did they see any action?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; they were never moved from Hawaii.

Senator PHELAN. Was that understood that they would not be taken from Hawaii?

Gov. McCARTHY. No; they had to have soldiers down there, and the Army took the regulars from Hawaii and put them over—sent them over to the seat of war.

Mr. SHINGLE. I think the most of these were drafted.

Gov. McCARTHY. In the draft a good many of the alien Japanese waived their alienship.

Senator PHELAN. Well, then, the aliens were eligible to the draft?

Gov. McCARTHY. They could claim exemption, however, and these people did not claim exemption.

Mr. RAWLINS. As a result of the draft Congress passed an act which provided that those who had been drafted could acquire American citizenship. Five hundred Japanese, who ought never to have done so, became American citizens on the 28th of December and have been naturalized as a result of that act.

Senator PHELAN. I had heard that.

The CHAIRMAN. You state 500?

Mr. RAWLINS. Yes; 500. Now, as a matter of fact, the best authority on the Federal bench has held that this was a mistake, that the action of Congress did not contemplate at all the naturalization of those who are ineligible to citizenship; it merely facilitated the completion of citizenship by those who were eligible.

Senator PHELAN. I know the Government of the United States has always been very subservient to Japan in all matters.

Mr. SHINGLE. I know of an isolated case of a Japanese who became an American citizen, who was a confidential employee on one of the large plantations just outside of Honolulu. He assisted the manager very much, in a confidential capacity; but since this strike he has gone to his employer, the manager of this plantation, and notified him that in this crisis he ceases to be an American, but becomes a Japanese. He is giving up a very responsible position.

Senator PHELAN. He was educated, and he was supposed by his employer to be thoroughly Americanized?

Mr. SHINGLE. Yes; and he has notified him that he is no longer an American, but is a Japanese, in this crisis.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a Japanese born?

Mr. SHINGLE. A Japanese born in Hawaii, of Japanese parents.

Senator PHELAN. And had the confidence of his employer?

Mr. SHINGLE. Absolutely. Here is the statement of Judge William W. Morrow, of the United States Court of Appeals, in the Constitutional Review of January last. The judge states that in 1927, seven years hence, the majority of the voting population of the Territory of Hawaii will be children of Japanese, born in the Hawaiian Islands, since they became a part of the Territory of the United States in the year 1900. And this voting population will naturally tend to the building up of Japanese political ideals in the Territory unless it is Americanized.

Senator PHELAN. Well, that is the very question I have raised here, which does not seem to create sufficient alarm with you gentlemen; that this case of a confidential man, having the confidence of his employer, is capable of deserting his employer in a crisis, what should we say of the members of a legislature elected under such circumstances, by Japanese votes, upholding American ideals in that

legislature? And the judge says in seven years; so you are doomed to alien control, and the flag will mean nothing. What do you propose?

Mr. SINGLE. Give us the shipping the prince speaks about; place a rider in your appropriation bills providing for building fortifications and other Federal expenditures in the Territory, requiring that citizen labor, or those eligible to citizenship, must be employed; then our white and Hawaiian mechanics will stay at home.

Further, if Congress would allow a limited number of Chinese to come to Hawaii, not to live permanently but for a period of five or seven years, the economic situation will improve. The Japanese, having no employment, will go back home. I think, Mr. Chairman, that with a population of 270,000, of which 120,000 are Japanese, it is wise to reduce the Japanese population if it can be done.

Senator PHELAN. Is there any way of getting rid of them except by their voluntary act?

Mr. SINGLE. I do not think so.

Senator PHELAN. Unless the planters refused to give them employment?

Mr. SINGLE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator, it is now past 5 o'clock and Saturday afternoon; do you think we want to continue?

Senator PHELAN. I think we are just as far from a solution as ever before. The problem is the problem of immigration. The gentleman's agreement, as far as California and the Pacific coast is concerned, is not satisfactory, because they are coming over the border in great number, and the population is increasing all the time. Since 1907 there has been a steady increase of the Japanese reported in the statistics, so instead of being excluded they are coming in, and the only remedy we see for it is to have an exclusion law that will exclude. The great difficulty is that the Japanese Government at any time may cancel the gentleman's agreement, and before Congress could act, if Congress would be disposed to act, the Japanese would pour freely into California. There is nothing to stop that, unless the people of California would rise up and put a bar across the Golden Gate; so we are dependent upon the good will of the Japanese Government for the protection of our territory against the inroads of people who are objectionable to us; and wherever they have been—Hawaii, California, Australia—there has been but one voice: "Keep them out," because they destroy the home population.

Senator KENYON. Is there any legislation pending on this subject?

Senator PHELAN. Yes; to include Japan in the barred zone; and appropriations have been made to better protect the border; and then there is a constitutional amendment which I have introduced which would deny citizenship to those born in the United States to parents ineligible to citizenship. It is to discourage their coming here and to render them innocuous when they do come. Now, that constitutional amendment will require the support of everybody. And before you came in we were discussing a plan for the land board of California to take over all the lands that are offered for sale in California—take them, if necessary, by the exercise of eminent domain—this is a mere suggestion in lieu of a constitutional

amendment—and then sell them only to those who are persons acceptable to the board, without the expression of a word that would be expected to deny the privilege of purchasing land to those who are ineligible of becoming citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you gentlemen wish to be heard further?

Mr. WISE. I just wanted to make one remark, and that is, if this is an attempt to try and get a commission form of government for Hawaii, if so, then I want the Hawaiian people to be given a chance to be heard on that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes.

Mr. SHINGLE. There is no such proposition, is there?

Senator PHELAN. There is no such proposition. I have been thinking how to save you down there from the Japanese, and that was the only thing that occurred to me. Probably they would all be Hawaiians that would be put on the commission—the President would be required to make the appointments of residents of the islands. Instead of your present legislature, you would have a body of eight or nine men—

Mr. LYMAN (interposing). Army men?

Senator PHELAN. Oh, no. Now, it depends on what happens to my bill. If it is defeated—

Gov. MCCARTHY (interposing). Senator, do not you enjoy these election campaigns?

Senator PHELAN. Which campaigns?

Gov. MCCARTHY. The campaigns for which you go out yourself for election—getting into the hustings. We enjoy that and want to continue to enjoy it. We want manhood suffrage.

Senator PHELAN. The constitutional amendment is what you want?

Gov. MCCARTHY. Yes, sir; that would be better.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say that I appreciate this meeting very much, and I have been informed and instructed by testimony that has been given. I appreciate what you have given us here, and I appreciate some of the problems that you Hawaiian people are up against. I have an interest in and sympathy for you; I would like to see the Hawaiians preserved, because those whom I have seen of the people have always appealed to me.

Senator PHELAN. Well, it is their own country, and they ought to be given a chance in their own country.

Mr. SHINGLE. Senator, I wish you would come there at your first opportunity and help us.

Now, I would like, before we leave, to insert in the record this statement in regard to the taxes collected from the Japanese: The total amount of taxes collected from Japanese residents of the territory for the year which ended June 30, 1919, was \$323,111.99. This figure includes taxes of all kinds and varieties. The total number of school children enrolled in the schools June 30, 1919, was 36,102, of which the Japanese numbered 16,295, or 45 per cent of the total. The expenditures on account of the maintenance of the schools and for the erection of school buildings was \$1,374,834.81; 45 per cent of this would be \$605,676. The Japanese are, therefore, not only not paying for the education of their children but they are contributing nothing whatsoever for public improvements, for roads, the public-health service, and the many other governmental activities.

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. Now, in regard to the Americanization bill, we have the Japanese, and we are trying to solve this question, but while we are waiting for some measure that will solve it we would like to ask Congress to give us all the benefits of anything that will in any way help to Americanize these Japanese that are there. You passed an Americanization bill in the Senate, but Hawaii is cut off from the benefits of that bill. Why do not we get those benefits? We are doing all we can, spending millions of dollars to Americanize our aliens, and yet Congress comes along and eliminates Hawaii from the benefits of the Americanization bill.

Senator PHELAN. Now, you have testified here that it is a waste of money to try to Americanize the Japanese.

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. Well, as long as you are going to keep them there the best thing we can do is to try to Americanize them.

Senator PHELAN. You will remember——

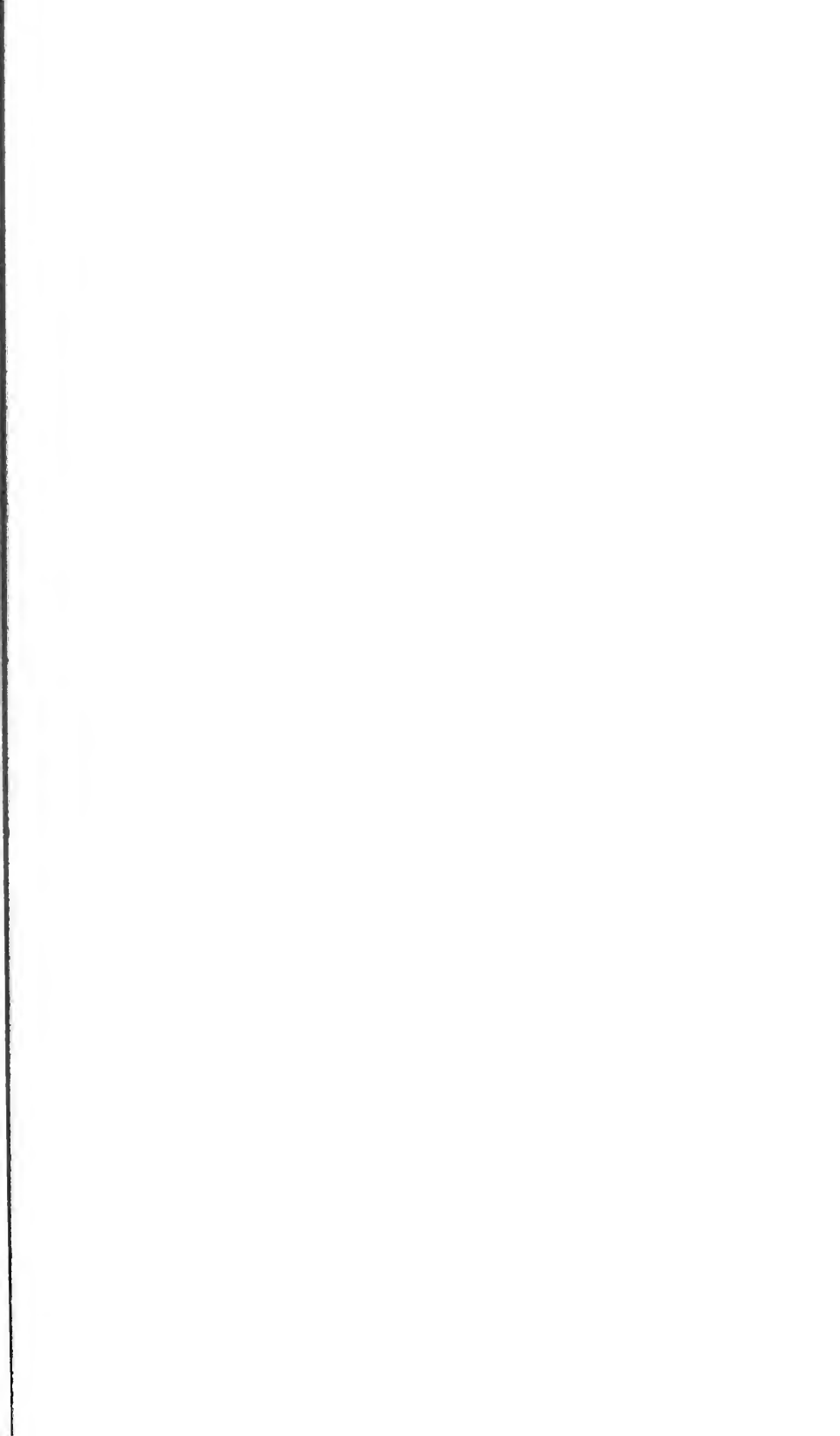
Mr. SHINGLE (interposing). We want all the benefits that you would extend to the States to be extended to our Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. The delegates, you know, of the Americanization bill; now, that is in the House at present, is it not?

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. Yes; still in committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I was very much interested in that bill. Now, I will suggest this: If any of you gentlemen wish to submit anything more for the record you may do so, but it should be done at a very early date, because we want this out by Thursday.

(Whereupon, at 5.15 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.)



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